

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER,
Editors and Proprietors.

SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 3, 1840.

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TERMS.

OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue one year before the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.
Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square (of 340 ems, or five lines long of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 50 per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.
Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Salisbury Female Academy

THE Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy inform the Public, that this institution is now under the care of Miss EMMA J. BAKER, a young lady whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation they have perfect confidence in; and who has hitherto taught Music in this and other seminaries with entire satisfaction.

Terms of Tuition.—For beginners, per session of five months, \$8 00
For the Rudiments, with Grammar, Geography, and History, 10 00
The above, with the higher branches in the literary department, 12 50
Music, on the Piano and Guitar, 25 00
Painting, 10 00
Ornamental Needlework, and the making Wax Flowers will also be taught, if desired, at 25 cents.
N. B. The French Language is also taught, to those who desire it, by a gentleman who is a native of France.
By Order of the Trustees,
T. L. COWAN, Chairman.
February 29, 1840. 37—f

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:
Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Asheville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Returning, leaves Asheville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.
A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.
N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route.
A. B. & R. W. L.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. 4f

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed, that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh, by way of Salisbury and Asheville to Salisbury, in small Northern under Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M.; leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.
His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.
JOEL McLEAN.
Feb. 12, 1839. 4f
N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver
Lever Watches,
plain English and French do., gold
Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins,
Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives,
Pencils, (patent and plain), Tooth-
Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and
Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.
Also, a very fine and large assortment of Razors,
pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with
other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will
be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, at
which time, interest will be charged.
Work done faithfully and punctually.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. 4f

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received until the 15th of April next, for building two BRICK BUILDINGS, for the use of the Poor of Rowan county. The one to be forty feet long by eighteen feet in the clear; the other to be fifty-two feet long by eighteen in the clear, one story high. For further particulars of plan and conditions, apply to Daniel H. Cress and John Coughenour, contractors for the Board of Wardens of the Poor.
Salisbury, March 5, 1840. 30—4w

FOR SALE,
60 SACKS of Liverpool Salt;
Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses;
6 boxes of Sherry and Madeira Wine;
1,000 lbs. fine and common chewing Tobacco;
4 dozen grass Scythes;
Het-Auker Bulging Cloths and Screen Wire.
By
CRESS & BOGER.
Salisbury, March 13, 1840.

Pocket-Book Found.
WAS found, about two weeks since, between Concord and Mr. Noah Partee's, on the main stage Road, a POCKET-BOOK, containing some valuable papers. The owner can have it (on application to the subscriber) by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.
WILLIAM OTRICH.
Nockville, Feb. 7, 1840. 4f

More Good Things, JUST RECEIVED, AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUCHE
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found
Lemons,
Pine Apples,
Bananas,
Malaga Grapes,
Hyson Tea,
Powder and Shot,
London Mustard,
Porter,
English Walnuts,
Cocoa Nuts,
Figs,
Hazel Nuts,
Albany Ale,
Newark Cider,
Essence of Cinnamon,
Mint,
Cloves,
All kinds of Cordials,
All kinds of Wines,
All kinds of Liquors,
All of the best quality and latest importations;
Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.
Mons. Rouche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance.
[Feb. 14, 1840.—25.]

C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal attention to the Apothecary business, in which he has been engaged for the last ten years, and may be found at all times either at his residence, or at the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may give him a call.

A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their united thanks to their friends and customers—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are determined to sell their **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.**, lower than any other shop in North Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order or buy **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.**, from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times privileged to return them immediately at the same price; as they hold themselves responsible, in all cases, to their friends and customers for the **quality** of every article they sell them. They will open their spring business with the largest stock of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.**, ever brought into this market; and all those who may wish any thing in their line, and have the cash, or good credit, shall be accommodated, if strict attention to their business, good physic, and low prices can do it. One or both of them will at all times give their personal attention to the business. Their shop will be open at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. The consultation and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglass, and Dr. Burns will be given when necessary, and the medical attention of either obtained by applying at their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions.
[February 21, 1840. 4f]

Garden Seeds.
A LARGE Assortment of
Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store). Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Sifters for Ladies.
For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

LUMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. 4f

Number Six, WHEELERS'.
FOR SALE AT
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. 4f

SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS',
Feb. 21, 1840. 4f

POOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and Pasteboards, at wholesale by
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 28, 1840. 4f

NOW, Tobacco chewers, if you want "the thing that is nice" and cheap, just call at
Feb. 28, 1840. WHEELERS'. 4f

TEAS, Wines, and Spirits, for medicinal purposes, for sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. 4f

A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery, Knives, Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 21, 1840. 4f

FINE NORTHERN Barouches, BUGGIES & SULKIES,
All with Harness and North-
ern matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. 4f

Wanted.
ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh color-
less, cold-pressed Castor OIL. Apply to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. 4f

Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of **MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS**.
Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of **FEVER** of every description, and all bilious affections, it is necessary for me to say, that, as I believe the **LIFE MEDICINES** are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.
The **LIFE MEDICINES** are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE **LIFE MEDICINES** will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE **LIFE MEDICINES**. Old coughs, asthma, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will be long met the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE **LIFE MEDICINES**, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremors which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every promise of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.
Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE **LIFE MEDICINES** with the happiest effect; and persons moving to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefited:
Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the **LIFE MEDICINES**, and in less than three months was entirely cured. (Case reported with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.)

Case of Thos. Pirelli, son, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Danlison, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the **LIFE MEDICINES** for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adah Adams—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of Bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly identical to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodbrand, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the **LIFE MEDICINES** entirely restored her—she is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week.

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the **LIFE MEDICINES**.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—affection of the liver—after trying doctors' remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the **LIFE MEDICINES** without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phtisis 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the **LIFE MEDICINES**.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of **MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS** and **PHENIX BITTERS**, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste, and easily, gently, and speedily strengthen the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tone, which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The **LIFE MEDICINES** possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, flatulencies, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysterical complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by **WILLIAM B. MOFFAT**, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The **LIFE MEDICINES** may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

The above Medicines may be had of Cress & Bager, of this town, Agents for the Proprietor.
Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS
HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. H. Austin.
January 17, 1840. 4f

DR. LEANDER MILLIAN,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.
Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. 4f

DR. R. T. DISMUEZ
HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Irwell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.
January 10, 1840. 4f

Notice.
THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first Rate Road Wagons.
SIMEON FIELICK.
December 6, 1839. 4f

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of YOUNG well broken NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by
JOHN I. SHAVER.
Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839. 4f

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE **LIFE GIVING PILLS** and **PHENIX BITTERS**, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.
CRESS & BOGER, Agents.
Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.
P. S. See advertisement—April 4, '39. 4f

SELECTIONS.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

For some time past, the curiosity of our citizens has been kept on the qui vive concerning an extraordinary physical phenomenon, of which, as yet, no satisfactory explanation has been attempted. The learned and unlearned—medical and non-medical—the sceptical and the credulous, have been puzzled by the "Spider case," as it must per excellence be called, by which sobriquet it still stands acknowledged. These are the principal points of its history, gathered by inquiry from the most authentic sources at which we could arrive.

The patient, while on a visit to a friend in the country, felt, while in bed, an object of some kind fall upon the upper part of the chest bone, just below the left eye. She brushed it away, and after a restless night, awoke in the morning suffering its consequences in the form of acute pain, during which time she removed from the eye several fragments of the legs of a spider. Returning to this city a few days afterwards, upon complaining to her mother of a similar sensation, an examination was made, when a perfectly formed dead spider, of small size, was removed. A physician being called, all proper investigation was made, in order, if possible, to discover the seat of origin of the animal, but this proved fruitless. No inquiry has yet been able to detect their seat of empire, and yet they have been continued to be removed from each eye alternately, sometimes from both, for a space of six weeks, to an amount on an average of from two to three times every day. Portions of what is supposed to be the ovum have been also discharged. Each exit of either animal or web is preceded by acute pain in some portion of the organ, and attention being thus called, the object is easily removed by the attendant. The eyes assume at times much inflammatory irritation and swelling of the lids, with an injected condition of the ball, and copious secretion of tears.

Charleston (S. C.) Patriot.

Tariff Meeting in Philadelphia.—The following paragraph from the Charleston Patriot, contains a warning which we hope will be duly attended to:

"A large meeting was held in Philadelphia on last Saturday, of the friends of the Protective System, Pemberton Smith, Esq., presiding, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents. This assemblage was, of course, intended to be very imposing from the array of names of great local consideration connected with it. The speakers delivered themselves of the usual quantity of common phrases generally associated with the subject of protection, and the business wound up, of course, by resolutions of a kindred character. We record this meeting, that the people of the South should keep an eye to the schemes of the Tariff Party, which are yet only in their first bud of promise, but which will be full blown when the time comes for the ripening process, on the expected elevation of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency."

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.
An act passed the Legislature of Mississippi, (two or three weeks ago), entitled "An act requiring the several Banks of this State to pay specie, and for other purposes." The first section of the bill, the most material one, is as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of April next, all the banks and moneyed corporations in this State shall be required to pay specie on all their five dollar notes and all notes of a less denomination; and from and after the first day of July next, on all their ten dollar notes; and from and after the first day of October next, on all their twenty dollar notes; and from and after the first day of January next, upon all their fifty dollar notes; and from and after the first day of February next, upon all their notes of whatever denomination, their bills, checks, certificates of deposit, and all other evidences of debt, on presentation of the same at their respective banking houses, whether said liabilities are made payable at their respective banking houses or not; and upon failing to comply with the foregoing provisions, their corporate powers, privileges, and franchises shall hereafter cease, be null and void and of no effect, except for the purposes hereinafter mentioned."

BEAUTIES OF MONARCHY.

The British press indulges pretty freely in remarks upon the late marriage, and speaks of the poverty of Prince Albert, without the least reserve. The following is a specimen:

"THE QUEEN AND HER HUSBAND.—MR. EDITOR: As it is in contemplation to have another 'drame en trois actes,' or illumination to-morrow, (Monday,) no doubt great ingenuity will be displayed. 'Turtles doves soaring,' 'Love among the roses,' 'Such a getting up stairs,' 'Even joys are pains, because they cannot last,'—these and many more sayings will be to view. Allow me to recommend a quotation from *Wat Tyler*, for a transparency:—'When I gaze on the palace, and behold one man in the blood-purpled robes of royalty, feasting at ease, and lord over millions, then turn me to the hut of poverty, and see the wretched laborer, worn with toil, divide his scanty morsel with his infants, I shudder, and indignant at the sight, blush for the patience of humanity.'"

Or this: £300,000 per year for an establishment! 30,000 per year for a husband! 70,000 for a shop! 30,000 only for educating the people!"

Rocky Mountain Flax.—A species of Flax has been found growing spontaneously in the country adjacent to the Rocky Mountains, similar in many respects to the ordinary flax, but perennial in its growth. It may be mowed like grass, and need not to be pulled up every season. Mr. Oakley, who travelled through the country on the head waters of the Platte, last year, describes a vast prairie, thirty miles long and three miles broad, covered with a thick growth of this flax. It is said to be a strong tenacious fibre, and it is used by the Indians to make fishing nets. If this plant should be found to be equal to the flax which is now cultivated in this country in respect to firmness and strength, its perennial nature will give it a decided superiority, and render the culture of it far more easy and productive.—*Baltimore American.*

Singular Suicide.—The Mobile Planter's Journal gives the particulars of a singular suicide at Selma, Ala. A young man, who entered his name as Francis P. Ely on the register of the steamer Invincible, jumped overboard while the boat was lying at the above place. The young man came on board the Invincible at Portland, on her upward trip, and proceeded to Montgomery, where he went ashore, and stated to the landlord of the house at which he stopped, that he had committed a robbery in New Orleans, and produced a sum of money which he said he had stolen, and requested him to take charge of it. The next day he called upon Capt. Allen of the Invincible, and made the same statement to him, begging him to get the money and take him back to Mobile or New Orleans, on board his boat. After leaving Montgomery he would speak often of his crime, and evinced the deepest remorse, saying that the person he had injured was his best friend.

When the boat stopped at Selma, Capt. Allen went ashore with some of the passengers. The stranger watched him narrowly until he was out of sight; he then went back to the cabin, and passing out to the stern, threw off his coat and vest, and jumped overboard. One of the crew saw him stripping, but did not suspect any evil design. A boat was put off as soon as practicable, and he was seen to rise to the surface about twenty feet distant; but immediately sunk again.

He is believed to have been a native of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and about twenty-two years of age. The money placed in the hands of Capt. Allen, at Montgomery, remains in his possession, amounting to between two and three hundred dollars.

SELF-MADE MEN.

You may take the whole population of any State in this Union, and select from it the fifty men who are most distinguished for talents or any description of public usefulness, and I will answer for it, they are all, every one of them, men who began the world without a dollar. Look into the public councils, and you are they that take the lead there! They are men who made their own fortunes—self-made men, who began with nothing. The rule is universal. It pervades our courts, State and federal, from the highest to the lowest. It is true of all the professions. It is so now, as it has been so at all times since I have known the public men of the State or the nation: it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man upon his own resources to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence, is too arduous, and must be continued too long, to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, or unless as a matter of life and death. He who has fortune to fall back upon, will slacken from its efforts and finally retire from the competition. With me it is a question, whether it is desirable that a parent should be able to leave his son any property at all.—*Falconer.*

DEMOCRACY.

The system of Democratic Government is most beautiful in its structure, and benevolent in its operations. It is a transcript of the government of God. It is supported by the profoundest researches of philosophy, by the sublimest teachings of religion, the purest piety, the deepest virtue, the firmest faith, the brightest hope, the most expansive charity, the most expansive humanity. It gives to each the rights of all. Each man is estimated a unit, the sum of which makes up the whole. What is the right of one is the right of all. It confers no titles—it bestows no immunities. It makes each accountable for the whole, and pledges the protection to the whole for the good of each. The man that is born in insignificance, and bred in a corner, may, by a continuance in well doing, rise to the centre of glory and honor. Merit is the only avenue to success. And the sons and daughters of the rich, by the neglect of virtue, by indulgence in vice, will sink into merited insignificance. The man in office may be removed without a revolution, while vacant seats are open to the emulation of all. I can conceive no form of Government so perfectly compatible with the sublime principles of Christianity, or so directly calculated to promote the happiness of all mankind, as a Democracy. It needs only to be understood in theory and adopted in practice by a people qualified to test its qualities, to secure the admiration and support of every philanthropist in the world.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Baltimore Post. TWENTY REASONS WHY GEN. HARRISON CANNOT BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

1. Because he is not competent, for the want of the requisite intellectual qualifications to fill the office. In this respect his friends claim for him no merit. He was avowedly selected on the ground of his availability, and not in consideration of any qualifications he possessed for the station. Mr. Webster rightly interpreted the general feeling (among the Whigs at least) towards him, when he said—"Gen. Harrison is the pity of his friends, and the scorn and derision of his foes."

2. Gen. Harrison is the Abolition candidate. In addition to the fact of his receiving the support of Abolition presses and the Abolition party, he has been, if he is not at the present moment, a member of an Abolition Society, and has, moreover, publicly declared himself in favor of placing the surplus revenue of the country in the hands of those fanatics for the purpose of purchasing and liberating the slaves!

3. He is a Federalist of the "Reign of Terror" stamp; and, when charged by John Randolph with being an open and zealous supporter of the section law and black-cockade Administration of old John Adams, he admitted it.

4. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the General Government, maintaining that Congress possesses the power to make roads and canals within the respective States, and so voted in Congress in opposition to every State Rights member of that body.

5. He advocates a high Tariff, a protective Tariff, and not only so, but even to the taxing of many of the necessities of life. In 1827 and 8, in the United States Senate, he opposed all reduction of the Tariff, and in June last, capped the climax of his absurdity on this subject by declaring that "he would sooner see the streets of Norfolk and Charleston covered with grass, than consent to a modification or a repeal of the Tariff laws."

6. He is in favor of a National Bank, with branches penetrating every part of the country—an institution unknown to the Constitution of the United States, and, as experience has proved, dangerous to the liberties and prejudicial to the interests of the people.

7. When a member of the Ohio Legislature, he voted in favor of selling white men into servitude for debt—a measure in perfect consonance with his black-cockade principles. The famed blue law code of Connecticut, the reproach of which that State is endeavoring to remove under the plea that the code is fabulous, contained a similar provision.

8. He contends for the right of Congress to abolish slavery; and insists that, with the consent of the slaveholding States, there is no constitutional objection to it. "The cause of emancipation," said he in his 4th of July oration at Cheviot, Ohio, in 1835, "is an object near my heart," and added, that by a solemn undertaking of the work by Congress, "we might look forward to a day, not far distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave." With the consent of the slaveholding States! So with their consent alone, all the other States should be taxed. And there is "no constitutional objection" to this!

9. General Harrison first acquired notoriety as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States through the political Anti Mason of Pennsylvania. He avows himself "the oldest Anti-Mason in the country, having formed his prejudices against masonry as far back as he can remember." The right to disbelieve in the utility of this institution no one questions; but the attempt to press such disbelief into service for party purposes and personal ambition, can only be regarded with public scorn and detestation.

10. Gen. Harrison is in favor of distributing the proceeds from the sale of the national domain among the States, or, in other words, is in favor of taxing the whole people to pay the debts which the impotence of the few States has contracted; for whatever is withdrawn from the National Treasury to relieve poverty of State legislation must be immediately replaced by taxation, direct or otherwise, to meet the unavoidable expenditures of the Government.

11. He is an advocate of the unrestricted fluctuating paper currency system, which has periodically, since its establishment, produced disastrous revolutions in trade—revolutions extending to every part of the country, and through all classes of the community.

12. His votes while a member of Congress show him to have favored every profligate expenditure of the public money, and to have opposed every wholesome measure of reform—to have supported the consolidation of power in Congress at the sacrifice of the rights of the States.

13. He is in favor of that attribute of monarchy, an imposing standing army; and whilst a member of Congress gave his vote for a standing army of twenty thousand men.

14. He evinced the absence of every qualification as a statesman and a diplomatist during his mission to Colombia, by his letter to Bolivar, dictating to him the course proper to be pursued in his administration of the Government—an interference which, when attempted by Genet in our Government, caused him to be spurned from the country, and which, in the present disastrous results, Gen. Harrison barely escaped assassination—the interests of our merchants were placed at fearful risk, and the peaceable relations between that Government and the United States subjected to imminent hazard. Timely interference prevented more serious consequences.

15. His supporters acknowledge his disqualification for the office of President of this Republic, and contend that his defects will be supplied by the talents of the men who will be called into his councils; or, in other words, that the office of President of the United States will be farmed out, Gen. Harrison enjoying the honors and emoluments, and Henry Clay, or whoever can most shrewdly direct his inability, will be the President in fact. It is on this principle that he now retains the office of Clerk of Hamilton County Court.

16. The election of Gen. Harrison would give ascendancy to principles at war with the Constitution and spirit of our Government—principles repudiated at its organization, and which Jefferson, Madison, and their worthy contemporaries have patriotically withstood.

17. The offices in every department of the Government would be filled with profligate politicians and demagogues, now bound together as leaders of a party by no other tie than their ambition for power—a party numbering, to be sure, many men of worth, but chiefly made up of the various factions of the country—Federalists, Abolitionists, upstarts, Anti Masons, stock-jobbers, speculators, and disappointed politicians.

18. Congress itself has pronounced the incapacity of Gen. Harrison. When a resolution was before the Senate of the United States, directing medals to be struck in honor of Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby, a motion to strike out the name of Gen. Harrison was decided in the affirmative; a decision too unequivocal to be mistaken, that his services were not entitled to this mark of approbation from the Government. Harrison himself considered that by this act he had been disgraced in the eyes of the nation, and in a letter on the subject, says: "A vote of the Senate of the United States has attached to my name a DISGRACE, which I am convinced that no time or efforts of mine will be able to efface, and which will cause the blush to rise upon the cheeks of my children."

19. There is a canker which lies at the root of his opinions. He is a Federalist in all his principles, whatever he may have assumed to be in his letter of 1822. He denies the right of the States to interpose, in their sovereign capacity, whenever they think their most important rights are assailed by the General Government. According to his doctrine, they have no remedy in their own hands. He thinks with the Federalists of '98, that their only resource is to appeal to the Federal Judiciary; who may right them, if they see fit—though from that *esprit du corps*, which more or less runs through all departments of the Federal Government, it is scarcely to be expected that a Federal Judge would decide against his own case. In carrying out the same doctrine, Gen. Harrison pronounced the Proclamation (without the slightest modification, and strip of the authoritative exposition of Gen. Jackson,) as the true text of the Constitution, and Mr. Webster's speeches as the best exponents of the principles of our Government.

20. Gen. Harrison will not receive enough of votes next fall to elect him. Being supported by the same men who supported John Q. Adams, Henry Clay and other federalists, he will share a like fate.

From the Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger.

One of the greatest objections of the Whig party, with Mr. Clay at their head, to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, was, that his pretensions rested solely on his military renown. In this we concurred with them at the time, and still think the objection valid. Mr. Clay, before his election by the House of Representatives in 1825, assigned his reasons for preferring Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, and his apprehension of the danger of electing a military chieftain was the most prominent. In 1828, while another election was pending, he delivered a speech at Baltimore, from which we make an extract below. Whether Gen. Jackson's administration effected a change in his opinions on this subject, or whether the reversal of his sentiments is attributable to other causes, we have not understood from any thing he has said publicly. Nobody pretends, so far as we have heard, to claim for Gen. Harrison any extraordinary qualifications for civil government. His claims to the Presidency rest solely on his military achievements; and although his fame even in this sphere, is regarded by some as rather equivocal, yet his friends claim for him the distinction of a successful commander, and would hardly be willing to weaken the force of Mr. Clay's former objections, by saying that their candidate is not much of a General. Here is the extract of Mr. Clay's Baltimore speech:

"Regardless of all imputations, and proud of the opportunity of free and unobscured intercourse with all my fellow-citizens, if it were physically possible and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every State, go to every town and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and entreat them, by their love of country, by their love of liberty, for the sake of themselves and their posterity—in the name of their venerated ancestors, in the name of the human family, deeply interested in the fulfillment of the trust committed to their hands—by all the past glory which we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation—if we are true and faithful in gratitude to Him who has hitherto so signally blessed us—in peace—solemnly pause—and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us! If, indeed, we have incurred the Divine displeasure, and it be necessary to chastise this people with the iron rod of vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore His mercy to visit our favored land with WAR, with PESTILENCE, with FAMINE—with any SCOURGE, other than military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown."

It has been gravely asserted that the people owe the Banks more than the Banks owe the people, and therefore the latter have no right to complain if the Banks do not redeem their promises to pay. What do our readers say to this? I applied to themselves as a portion of the people? How many of them plead guilty to the charge of owing the banks what they cannot pay, or indeed of owing the banks at all? A very small number are quite certain, and we have doubts whether any. No, the people who own the banks such large amounts, are generally either the directors of those institutions—men in office to whose influence the banks look for support in the stand they have taken against paying their debts—or reckless speculators, who, with large possessions, and the appearance of wealth, mortgage every thing to the banks, and ultimately leave their honest but less cunning creditors in the lurch. An instance of the latter kind occurred lately in the person of a Mr. Steinberger of Virginia, a cattle speculator, who has been engaged in a very extensive trade, in Baltimore and Philadelphia. Some time last year his agent or clerk disappeared very strangely, but nobody seemed to have any suspicion of his employer. A short time since Mr. Steinberger suspended, and it seems the United States Bank has a mortgage of his whole estate, and the other creditors may whistle for their money. We see an article also, from a Louisiana paper, stating that this agent recently passed on towards Texas with 57 negroes. How many of the people have been benefited by the bank accommodations to this man?

The following article from the *Vicksburg Sentinel*, shows how matters are managed in Alabama and Mississippi, and is quite to the point: "Let the People pay us, and we will pay the People."—This is another argument which bank directors impudently advance when they are upbraided for robbing the country. But it appears, from all their acts, that have yet seen the light, that it is but few, comparatively speaking, who obtained accommodations from them. In the whole State of Alabama, almost the entire Bank capital of the State was loaned to 900 gamblers. In this State the report of the Commissioners shows that in 20 banks which they examined, 177 bank directors were indebted nearly five millions, much more than the circulation of the same banks. This examination did not even embrace the Union bank, the Planter's bank or branches, the Brandon bank, the Agricultural bank, which are well known to have been conducted in the foulest manner."—*Id.*

Tribute of an Opponent.—The Boston Courier says: "The journals which support the Administration, so far as we are acquainted with them, we believe, without a single exception, are decidedly in opposition to the protective policy—a policy which seems to us to be the only true policy of the country." "We are delighted to hear such praise of our friends, the Democrats, from so honest and well informed a Federalist as the Courier. Long may the Administration journals continue in so sound a faith."—*Charleston Mercury.*

From the North Carolinian.

MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

We learn that the Federal Whig candidate for the office of Governor, at the late meeting in Orange, charged the Secretary of the Treasury with neglect of duty, in not promptly issuing legal process against Swartwout and Price, who are defaulters to the General Government. This charge only proves how ignorant some men are, who would fain be thought to be great men. The following letter from H. D. Gilpin to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated at New York, November 13, 1838, nails the false coin to the counter.

We rejoice to have it in our power thus promptly to refute this charge, and if any of the federal presses should pronounce this letter a forgery, we refer them to Congressional Document No. 13, Letter No. 14, p. 23.

New York, Nov. 13, 1838.

SIR: Yesterday we received a duly certified transcript of the account of Mr. Swartwout, as finally stated by the accounting officers, showing a balance due from him, as late collector of the revenue for the port of New York, of \$1,374,119 65.

In pursuance of the provision of the act of 15th May, 1820, I forthwith issued a warrant of distress against the said Samuel Swartwout, and Benjamin Birdsell, Charles L. Livingston, and Manly M. Quackenbush, the sureties in the official bond of Mr. Swartwout, which was forwarded from the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury. The warrant of distress, with a copy of the account, was delivered to the Marshal without delay, to make a levy on the estate of Mr. Swartwout and his sureties in this district.

In order to perfect the lien in the manner the act requires, the Marshal has already caused the levies he has made, with the dates, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the district court, for this district, and will continue so to do as additional property may be ascertained.

Although the parties are resident in this district, yet as the act of Congress contemplates the issue of different warrants where the estate intended to be taken and sold is situated in different districts, I have issued one to the Marshal of Maryland, and another to the Marshal of New Jersey, and I have directed the most rigid scrutiny to ascertain the property that can be levied on. The only account of any in either State that I have been able to obtain, is that embraced in the two mortgages to the United States, referred to in my last report; but it is supposed there may be other property or interests in some companies, incorporated or unincorporated. At all events, a more full description of that, and all other will be obtained and embraced in the return and record of the levy, so as to make the security of the United States more complete than under the mortgage.

Under the distress warrant here, the Marshal is causing the most careful search to be made, for the purpose of discovering whether there are any moneys or stocks belonging to Mr. Swartwout of which we have not been heretofore informed. So far it does not appear that there are; and the general impression seems to be, that he is not possessed of any such property. It is among the most remarkable circumstances in this case, that so little should apparently remain, out of such a vast amount of money.

The return of Mr. Swartwout by the steamship is still looked for. She has not yet arrived, but is hourly expected.

In my last report, I stated to you the circumstances which rendered it a work of extreme difficulty and delay to trace the details of this long continued delinquency. Since the return of Mr. Underwood yesterday, and his ability (now that the statement of the account is completed) to devote his attention exclusively to this branch of the case, considerable progress has been made. The general system by which the money was abstracted, and the deficiency concealed, has been already stated to you, as derived from the information of Mr. Ogden and Mr. Phillips, confirmed by the examinations of the Comptroller and myself. I now, however, feel satisfied that we shall be able to trace out the whole proceedings, so as to show exactly the times, amounts, and modes, in which the various sums of money were respectively taken.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. D. GILPIN.

Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Charleston Mercury.

WHIG VICTORIES, AND SO FORTH.

We are waiting patiently for the practical illustration of the actual amount of sense there is in the Whig bluster about Gen. HARRISON. "They have the noise on their side," said one of them to us the other day—"they are the movement party—they will certainly triumph." It strikes us that they have always had the noise on their side—and that the misfortune to them was, that their noise was that of an infinite number of blunderbusses going off into mid air, with neither target nor bullets—remarkable, besides the smoke, for only one object, that they are very apt to "kick the owners over." There are now transpiring some local elections which by no means indicate the triumphant march of Harrisonism. The State Elections in N. Hampshire has just taken place. The result shows the Democratic party more powerful than ever. The City of Concord, which has heretofore been strongly Whig, gave a considerable majority for the Democratic Governor. The Whigs indeed pretended that they made no serious effort; but they had a regularly nominated candidate, and it is poor evidence of their reliance on their own brags, if in the first State election since the nomination of their presidential candidate, they did not dare to bring to the test their pretensions to "great gains" every where—their "all the world going for old Tip"—and the universal "enthusiasm of the Whigs." In the very first battle—according to their own accounts, they run like dastards. Call you this Whig enthusiasm! They have also showed more of the same kind of animation in other places. The charter election of the city of Detroit has just taken place. The Whig candidate for Mayor was elected by 7 majority. A year ago he had a majority of more than 500. Is this too a "cheering indication" for Harrison! The local elections in the State of New York also indicate, as far as we have seen the results, the same singular propensity of the Whigs to rise two feet in handbills and go down three at the polls.

But the worst sign we have observed is that the Whigs have got up a Convention of Young Men, to meet in Baltimore. We consider this as a confirmed symptom of desperation—a death rattle—the last vehement effort of a dying cad to bludge. They had just such a Convention in 1839, and there were as many changes for Clay then as there are for Harrison now. Philosophically speaking, there may be something in this doctrine of "the greatest noise for the greatest number," but the mistake of the Whigs is to have supposed that it meant the greatest possible noise about nothing at all. Within three months there have been written four lives of Harrison, with an indefinite prospect of addition, so that it hath been said, "Harrison has as many lives as a cat," and they are quite as worthless too. All this is a false noise, a trick

self-exposed—a mere hollow disagreeable reverberation in the empty stomach of office seeking. The Whigs are to reform the Government, in proof of which they print nine hundred and ninety nine versions of the battle of Tippecanoe, the great glory of which was, that Harrison with 1200 men did not get wholly defeated by 400 Indians. Now, in former times, before the days of Nollification, when we used to "Hurrah for Jackson," there was indeed a vast deal of noise, but then what a generous cause there was for it! There was the concession of nations to his military genius, and plain history had raised him to the companionship of men that never die—the lofty place where the few of every nation who have done really great things stand together a spectacle for the world! And when we gathered round the fresh planted "hickory tree" there was in its sturdy and enduring strength, covered with the rich and marmoring foliage, a sentiment full of the might and dignity and sweetness of liberty! What have the Whigs got? A barrel of sour cider "on tap" in front of a log cabin! They boast that they have actually spent nights in drinking the nasty stuff, to prove their enthusiasm! This deficiency of taste runs through all the Whig stage effect. Some days since, a company of boatmen on the Ohio caught an eagle (at least they called it so) and determined to make a grand occasion by presenting it to Gen. Harrison in front of the afore said cider barrel and cabin. A discourse was got up; the eagle was put on a wooden dish and raised on a pole; speeches were made and the General apostrophized the eagle as emblematic of Whig predominance, but in the very glorification crisis of the ceremony, the creature took occasion to behave much more like a young buzzard than the "bird of Jove"—never was such an anti climax. It may indeed be doubted whether it was not a real buzzard. The blunder was not greater than mistaking Gen. Harrison for a hero.

The Governor of Mississippi vetoed 13 of the acts passed by both branches of the Legislature of that State during its late session.

An Impostor!

WE most sincerely regret, that cases of hypocrisy so often occur among the clerical ranks—and we hope the "wolf in sheep's clothing," named in the following letter, from Mr. Mayhew, will receive his just deserts for imposing upon the community. Pass him along, brother typists, that he may be held up to universal contempt, and thus save many from becoming his dupes.

New York, December 17, 1839.

SIR: Although I am not personally acquainted with you, I trust, when you perceive the object of my letter, you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man, by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, now in this city, (formerly a Baptist preacher, and familiarly known to the citizens of Monroe County as the "Reverend Impostor,") is manufacturing a medicine and selling it for the Matchless Sanative, of which, I perceive, you are the general Agent. I have every reason to believe, sir, that Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, as he was, not long since, deposed from the ministry, for taking unwarrantable liberties with members of his church; I, therefore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he should be speedily exposed, lest many of my fellow-citizens should be defrauded by him out of their money, if not their characters. I deem it the conscientious duty of every man, to expose villainy and vice wherever and whenever he meets it. Besides, sir, another consideration should prompt me to make known to you the above facts: I have a daughter, who, thank God, has been raised from a wasting skeleton to perfect health—and that, too, by the simple means of using one vial and a half of the Matchless Sanative, which I bought at 252 Broadway, of C. S. Francis, your agent for this city. Believing that you will duly appreciate the motives which have induced me to address you thus unceremoniously, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps to expose to the world the base Impostor, Fenwick, I subscribe myself, Sir, very respectfully,

J. P. MAYHEW.

Dr. David S. Rowland, Boston, Mass.

P. S.—Mr. Jones, the bearer, who is about to start for your city, will hand you this letter, and, if you desire, he will give you a more detailed account of Fenwick, than it would be possible for me to do on paper.

REVEREND IMPOSTOR!!

LOOK OUT! Look out!! look out for an INFAMOUS KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, of New York, who was formerly a BAPTIST PREACHER, and better known to the citizens of Monroe County as the "REVEREND IMPOSTOR," the soulless VILLAIN, who was dismissed from the pulpit, sometime since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not merely upon the Church, but upon the WHOLE COMMUNITY.

A few months ago, this Scoundrel wrote to the subscriber at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "Clerical Foot," he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only ten days ago. Yesterday, with utter Astonishment, the General Agent learns that this Reverend Deceiver is now impudently manufacturing with his own unholy hands a worthless medicine—a spurious Sanative, which he is employing swindling peddlers to palm upon the public as the Genuine Original.

If the People of America will only bear one fact in mind, there is not even a possibility of their being duped by this unprincipled villain. The fact is this:—No Pedler or travelling Agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every Agent of the true Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it) remember the above facts, and they may be sure of obtaining the Genuine Original Compound.

N. B.—Every Agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired to give an immediate alarm, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the Look Out for the Impostor, he will kindly thank all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent, Depository No. 189, Dec. 20, 1839. Washington St., Boston.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:
Friday Morning, April 3, 1840.

Candidates for Sheriff, in Rowan:
COL. R. W. LONG, | JOHN H. BAILEY.

We are authorized to announce COL. JOHN H. BAILEY a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Davidson county.

Under our "miscellaneous" head, on the fourth page, will be found a capital article for those hard times, entitled "creditor and debtor." The reader is also referred to our first page for some interesting items, under the head of "selections."

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

This gentleman, we understand, in a speech before the freemen of Davidson county on Tuesday last, travelled out of his way to assail and vilify this paper and its Senior Editor in a most scurrilous and wanton manner. Mr. Morehead's reasons for this attack on us are best known to himself; but we are not conscious of ever having done him a personal injury, and since he has been in the field, the federal candidate for Governor, we have treated him with the utmost courtesy, as our columns will bear testimony—a courtesy which, it seems, he is not capable of appreciating.

We understand Mr. Morehead accused us, in connection with the whole Republican press of the State, of having assailed him, and as having accused him of being an Abolitionist! Mr. Morehead has certainly not read the Western Carolinian, or he would have been compelled, brazenly as he is, to have blushed on making such a charge against us. We have never even alluded to such a charge against Mr. Morehead in the most distant manner—not have we, as yet, held up to public scrutiny the leading features of federalism which are so conspicuous in Mr. Morehead's political creed. Indeed, we had intended to have remained passively silent, in the contest between Mr. Morehead and Judge Saunders, through personal motives, merely expressing our preference for the latter, who is the republican candidate. But we cannot, and will not, remain silent and suffer Mr. Morehead to pour out upon us, and our press, his scurrilous imputations and false accusations. Having himself thus become the assailant, Mr. Morehead cannot complain if we hereafter defend ourselves and our cause with such arguments and facts as we have at hand, regardless of the frowns of even so great a man as he evidently fancies himself to be.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received from a friend in Davidson, a communication on the subject of Mr. Morehead's speech, which we are compelled to defer until next week.

ABOLITIONISM TRIUMPHANT!

Our readers will recollect, that in a letter from a correspondent at Washington city, published in this paper a few weeks since, it was stated that the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, in connection with a portion of the Whig party there, were using great exertions for the repeal of the law of that State, forbidding the intermarriage of the whites and blacks. We now have the extreme mortification of announcing that these exertions of fanaticism and federalism, have triumphed over the sober sense of the Legislature of Massachusetts! The last Petersburg Statesman says: "The Legislature of Massachusetts has, by a vote of 105 to 104, permitted the intermarriage of whites and blacks. The vote was very nearly a party one—nearly all the Whigs voting for the amendment project, and nearly all the Democrats against it."

The Southern people may here see the tendency and ultimatum of Abolition, aided by the Northern Whigs! Is this the party which, because they sail under the venerated name of Whigs, the Southern people are to condescend with, in support of a candidate for the Presidency? Well does the patriotic Editor of the Petersburg Statesman exclaim:—

"And this is the party that objected so strongly to the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, because he was an inhabitant of a non-slaveholding State. This is the party, that showed so much holy horror at the bare mention of a northern President. To be born north of the Potomac, was then a crime that could not be atoned for by a life spent in advocating the purest doctrines of Democracy. We are confident that in the southern States there are no Abolitionists; and would it be prudent for the South to unite with the Northern fanatics, for the purpose of elevating to the Presidency a man who is not only an inhabitant of a Free State, but whose nomination was boasted of as a triumph over the slaveholder! The Southern Whigs pretend to make light of the pledge of Mr. Van Buren, to veto any bill that might pass, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. They prefer a man who will not pledge himself to use the Veto to protect our rights against any invasion that a majority of Congress may see fit to make upon them."

"Great stress is laid by some of the Whig papers on Gen. Harrison's being a Virginian—as if that could atone for unbecomingly—or would entitle him to support, in despite of his unfitness. Is not this an objection, rather than a recommendation? Has not the General in getting "rid of Virginia politics and Virginia negroes," given us ground to suspect at least that his heart was not with us."

"This Massachusetts affair is a good hoop to keep together the discordant materials of the federal party. They play a strange game—old Tip keeps dark—his friends in the north legalize Amalgamation; his friends in the South cry out against abolition.—Where a National Bank is popular, nothing is easier than to prove, that the Gen. is in favor of a Bank—On the other hand, where a Bank is unpopular, it is full as easy to prove him to be its greatest foe.—With the Internal Improvement man he shows himself an Internal Improvement man—with the opposers of them, who more violently opposed to Internal Improvements than Old Tip!

In short, he is all things to all men, that by all means he may gain some votes."

Death of Governor Wolf.—The Eastern (Pa.) Sentinel states, that Gov. Wolf died very suddenly on his way to the Custom House. He fell just as he reached the Custom House door, and died in a few moments after. He is said to have been perfectly well when he left his boarding house.

MORE CORRUPTION.

We understand Mr. Morehead, in his speech at Davidson, last Tuesday, made a variety of serious charges against the Administration—among the rest, he accused the Administration of corruption, because the Editor of the North Carolina Standard struck off and distributed a considerable number of Extra papers containing the proceedings of the late Republican Convention at Raleigh, and the excellent speech of Mr. AVERY, which we published last week—alleging, or leaving the impression on the minds of the people by his manner, that the Government paid for this extra-printing. Now, it is very easy for Mr. Morehead to make such a random charge as this, for it is a good deal like his charges against us—but he will find it hard to prove it; and unless he does prove it, how should he stand in the estimation of all honorable men?

But, has Mr. Morehead so soon forgotten the loads of Extras from the offices of the Raleigh Star, and the Register, intended to build up Mr. Morehead for Governor by propagating false charges against Judge SAUNDERS, his opponent? Who paid for these Extras? Our State Administration, we might say, which would be just about as reasonable as Mr. Morehead's conclusions in the other case.

But our object at the commencement of this article was, to expose to our readers a most daring attempt to gull the people and mislead them by the Harrison members of Congress. While Mr. Morehead and the Harrison leaders here are abusing the Republicans for circulating correct intelligence among the people, their leaders in Congress are flooding the country with "The Madisonian," Edited by a blue-light federalist, filled with the grossest abuse of the Republican party, and a paper which claims the right of Abolitionists to petition Congress for the accomplishment of their foul designs. Here we see men elected and sent to Washington to do the People's business, contributing "to the utmost of their ability," to a fund to be used in publishing "political tracts, lives of Harrison," &c., to be franked by members of Congress all over the country, to impose upon and mislead the people. And we would not be surprised to learn that Mr. Morehead himself is engaged in circulating these foul documents.

This secret plot of the federalists was made public by the following letter, written by a member from the State of New York—Mr. Clark. It seems that in sending this letter he mistook his man, and sent it to a Republican, who promptly exposed the author. The federal members of Congress from North Carolina are, no doubt, using the same means to dupe the freedom of this State. Let them look out. But to the letter:

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I enclose a prospectus for the Madisonian, circular, and sample of paper. The members of Congress, feeling the deep importance of a general diffusion of political information, have contributed, to the utmost of their ability, to a "CENTRAL" INTELLIGENCE FUND. We hope to increase it to an amount required by the wants of the whole community. We wish to devote it exclusively to the publication of political tracts, pamphlets, lives of Harrison, &c., for gratuitous distribution. For the purpose of placing the Madisonian on the most respectable footing, we are compelled, for the present, to use a portion of it.

We hope that the patriotic liberality of our friends in the country, by subscriptions to that paper and to the fund generally, will enable us to reimburse. If so, we shall employ some able writer of political tracts, &c. The tax on each Whig member of Congress, in supplying his own district, is not light. It is cheerfully borne; but it must be remembered, that one-half of the districts are represented by Loco Foco members. These should be supplied. Every friend of his degraded country will give something, even should it demand a curtailment of the necessities of life, to expel from power the men who so shamelessly abuse it. The Madisonian is the cheapest paper in the country. Ten dollars subscribed by a club, give six weekly papers, and six copies of all pamphlets published by the committee. What a trifling! It is to be hoped that every town will form these clubs. These six papers, with little trouble, could pass through many hands. This is the last chance of reform. Think not of the hardness of the times. We shall be amply repaid for our light sacrifices in the greatly increased prosperity consequent upon the expulsion of the "Tarquins" from the Capitol. We are brought with hope and rich in expectation of glorious results. But we must be vigilant and not relax our efforts. We are contending with an enemy abounding in the means of corruption, and disposed to use them to perpetuate its power. The Republic expects every man to do his duty. Let it be done, and victory will perch upon the banner of the Constitution.

Please return the prospectus as soon as convenient, and the paper will be forwarded UNDER FRANK. Please also give names in the different towns to whom pamphlets, &c., may be usefully directed. Your obedient servant,
J. C. CLARK.

AN HONEST CONSERVATIVE.

The Hon. George W. Hopkins, member of Congress from Virginia, was one of the few leading Republicans, who, personally attached to Mr. Wm. C. Rives, followed that apostate in the first stages of his desertion, under the cover of Consecration. But since Mr. Rives' late letter has been published, confessing his apostasy, Mr. Hopkins, too, has published a letter written to one of his constituents, in which he defines his position. From this very interesting letter we intend to publish extracts hereafter, but have now only room for the following, which must be a most cutting rebuke to Mr. Rives. Mr. Hopkins is a very popular man in Western Virginia:

"The Conservative party, in the United States, was avowedly formed for the maintenance of our constitutional principles. And in the hope and expectation to preserve, not to defeat, these principles, I became a member of it. But, since the prominent men who joined that party, and gave the greatest force and direction to it, have plunged into dangerous extremes, and now openly countenance and support the public and public measures they lately opposed and repudiated, I feel constrained by my pride by the love of consistency and public principle—to return to my old political associates of the Democratic party, and to co-operate with them in the public cause."

The Democratic State Convention, lately held in Pennsylvania, recommended Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, and Col. R. M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the ensuing election. It also passed a Resolution approving of holding a Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in May next.

The Hon. Calvin Blyth has been appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, vice Governor Wolf, deceased.

Great Majority.—In the next Legislature of New Hampshire, the Democrats will have a clear majority of 92 in the House of Representatives.

Corruption in Elections.—Besides the contested election from New Jersey, about which there has been so much said, written and done, there are two other cases yet before Congress to be settled. We perceive these cases, like the Jersey case, begin to attract much notice in the papers on account of their enormity.

Our readers already understand the New Jersey case, and every freeman who is entitled to a vote ought to view with horror this high handed attempt of a Governor, to trample on the rights of the people. He has already received some merited lashings from the Press, and lately a severe rebuke from the House of Representatives, which, by a majority of 31 votes, has put the seal of condemnation on him.—He now stands before the country in an unenviable attitude, with his broad seal of war.

It is reported that some new facts have come out since the Report of the Committee was published, which exhibit the whole matter in a still more glaring light.—But more of this hereafter.

We perceive by the papers, that the Philadelphia case is now undergoing an examination in Philadelphia, in the way of taking evidence to lay before Congress.—The contest is between Mr. Naylor, (Whig) and Mr. Ingersoll, (Republican), and in this case, as in the New Jersey, the Federal Whigs got the certificate of Election by gross frauds, and secret bribery.—If the newspaper reports of the examination of the case be correct, it would appear that one thousand votes were polled in one ward more than there were voters in it!—If these statements be true, it is to be hoped that the commissioner will probe this matter to the very bottom, and lay before Congress the whole statement of the case.

The Massachusetts case is another Election fraud, but, perhaps of a less degree than the two preceding ones. We have not yet seen a full history of this transaction, but we understand that the sitting member got his certificate by suppressing the votes of a whole Township, by which means he got a majority, but had this Township been counted, the result would have been different.

Now, with such examples of fraud before them, shall the people remain idle spectators, and permit the axe to be laid at the root of our Liberty Tree? What ought to be held more sacred by freemen, than a free expression of the public will through the ballot box? Suppress the exercise of this right, and our liberty is gone. Let the people consider these subjects well, and say if the whole country ought not to rise and throw down these attempts to destroy the rights of the people.

What would the people of Rowan say, if the Sheriff was to undertake, the day after an Election, to set aside all the votes given at Neely's or Thompson's mill? And yet, in New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Massachusetts, even worse than this was done by the Broad Seal party, who arrogantly claim for themselves all the morals and all the decency in the land. Our neighbor, the Watchman, has not been an idle spectator of all these scenes going on in Congress, and the country, and yet it defends and justifies these "usurpations of the rights of the people by the Whigs." If these practices are not thoroughly canvassed and put down, it will be useless for the people to go to the polls and vote at all,—useless, because they are to be cheated out of their votes afterwards by a Governor, or a Clerk, or a Sheriff.

News from Europe.—The late accounts from England, show that all Europe is in a more unsettled state than at any period since the overthrow of Bonaparte in 1815.—It seems to be the opinion that Europe cannot hold out much longer without war.

It is said that the arms of England and Russia are not far apart in the East, and a conflict is apprehended between them.

If Europe should get at war, and the United States could maintain a neutrality between the belligerent Powers, it would add greatly to her prosperity—but the fear is, they would not let her remain neutral.—Our commerce would be very apt to get entangled with their operations and soon involve us in disasters, if not in war. The relations between this country and England are not on the most settled grounds.—The Boundary Question is assuming a much more serious aspect. We trust, however, that the danger which threatens may pass off without war; no friend of humanity can wish for such an event, when he reflects on all the horrors that attend it.

The prospect of a general war in Europe and Asia, may be gathered from the following:

FROM THE LONDON STAR.

British Possessions in India.—The existing troubles with China may, or may not, lead to a long and costly war, but it is certain that Russia looks earnestly at every difficulty which may break out in the East as opening a prospect for undermining the British power in India. The war now prosecuting against Circassia, and the assemblage of a formidable Russian squadron in the Black Sea, all tend to the furtherance of the great object which Russia has so much at heart. Indeed it may be said—and it is a singular fact—that war only exists in the East, and great events may grow out of the troubles in India, Egypt and Turkey. The power of England in India is too formidable to be easily endangered. It is a most remarkable increase of power, influence and territorial limits springing up, it may be said, from a mere commercial company. We hear the glory of England frequently spoken of, but the little island is a very small portion of that glory—the gigantic power is in India. The British Empire in the East Indies now includes one hundred millions of people, and extends over 1,250,000 square miles of all climates, from the snow on the mountains of the Gant and Himalayas, to the burning sands of Hindostan, and twelve hundred miles of the navigable rivers—Ganges, Jumna, Sutledge, Ganges and Brahmaputra, with large cities, Calcutta, Delhi, Benares, Lucknow, Poona, Madras, and Bombay. They hold the Great Mogul and all the reigning princes as their captives, and can bring into the field an army full as large as Russia.—Europe cannot, by a combined effort, dislodge England from her vast possessions in the East Indies, and as to the Chinese war, it is evident that, if it is protracted, it will be merely to see fights with the junks and coasters.

The Ex-Hon. A. Rencher, has been nominated for Elector by the Harrisonites, in Casco at Ashboro', for the District composed of Guilford, Grafton, and Randolph, and not for this District, as stated in the Raleigh Register.

The Government has determined to establish a Navy Yard at Charleston, (S. C.)

GEN. HARRISON'S GUARDIAN.

We find the following correspondence published in the Oswego (New York) Palladium, which paper vouches for its genuineness, as it was furnished for publication by a member of the "Union Association," of that village (Oswego)

This association, as will be seen, are the political friends of Gen. Harrison, and addressed him on the 31st of January last as follows:

"DEAR SIR: In accordance with a resolution of the Union Association of Oswego, I am instructed to propose three questions to you in relation to subjects that a large portion of this section of the country feel a deep interest in. The first is—

"Are you in favor of receiving and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia."

"Second. Are you in favor of a United States Bank, or some institution similar to that, for the safe keeping and disbursing of the public moneys, and for giving a uniform currency throughout the United States."

"And lastly. Would you favor the passage of a general bankrupt law by Congress, so that its operations might be equal in all the States of the Union."

"I have only to say, sir, that the above inquiries are made in accordance with the unanimous wishes of this association, the members of which, I am instructed to say, entertain the highest regard for your patriotism, and hope, should you be elected to the high office for which you are nominated, that nothing may occur to lessen you in the estimation of a great and free people."

This letter is signed by "Miles Hotchkiss Corresponding Secretary" of the Society.

They received the following answer:

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29, 1840

"Oswego Union Association—Gentlemen: Your letter of the 31st ult., addressed to Gen. Harrison, has been placed in our possession with a view to early attention. This is unavoidable in consequence of the very numerous letters daily received by the General, and to which his reply in person is rendered absolutely impracticable. As from his Confidential Committee, you will look upon this response, and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers, than to Gen. Harrison. The policy is that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye whilst occupying his present position. Such course has been adopted, not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility; but under the impression that the General's views, in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change. The committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of this policy; that no new issue be made to the public, from the consideration that the National Association desires it implicit at the time, to publish any general declaration of the views of the great Opposition party, and certainly the policy at the present remains unaltered. In the mean time, we cannot help expressing the hope that our friends every where will receive the nomination of Gen. Harrison with something akin to generous confidence."

"The committee are now publishing in pamphlet form, many of the former expressed opinions of the General, and facts and incidents connected with his past life, which will be forwarded to you at an early moment. This answer is signed by "David Guynne, J. C. Wright, and O. M. Spencer," three leading Federalists of Ohio, and supporters of the General. So, then, here the American People have announced to them the astounding fact, that a man who is put forward for the high office of President of the United States is not permitted to answer questions put to him by his fellow-citizens, who have a right to know his sentiments, and that he is surrounded by a "Confidential Committee," who have his conscience and principles in keeping, and who regulate him as guardians regulate the conduct of minors or idiots! Is such a man fit for the responsible station of President of these United States? And this "Confidential Committee," don't intend he shall answer any more questions! Was there ever such an insult offered to the intelligence of the American People!

Truly does a contemporary remark:

"But the manner of this evasion is more extraordinary than the evasion itself. The federal candidate, in imitation of the royal and legitimate monarchs of the ages of 'divine right' and 'passive obedience,' is shut up in his castle (called a 'log cabin') at North Bend, secluded from sight, and prohibited from answering questions! To what can this jealous supervision be owing? Does the committee, thus constituted to deliver the responses of this oracle of Dodona, apprehend that the good gentlemen will talk nonsense, or disclose too much of his 'position' to suit the purposes of the mysterious coalition that presides over his confinement and opinions? Or, has he so many opposite factions to please, that it is impossible to satisfy them all, and, for that reason, takes refuge in dogged silence?—Without doubt, both these considerations have led to the adoption of a policy more insulting to a free people, who are called upon to give their suffrages to a man who cannot be trusted with the disclosure of his own sentiments, than any that federalism has yet ventured to avow."

IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY.

The following array of arguments against Gen. Harrison is from a late number of the "Georgia Journal," the leading State Rights paper of Georgia. This paper is now and ever has been opposed to Mr. Van Buren, but it seems, is still more opposed to Gen. Harrison. Will our State Rights friends read and ponder:

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

The States Rights party will not yield their support to GEN. HARRISON. Contending for, and determined to advance, their principles, as well as to maintain their landmarks, they will not yield support to one who is to their success so thoroughly an enemy. Let us for a moment examine into this matter. We have before us certain views of Gen. Harrison, which we offer in proof of our position.

He was a Federalist during the "reign of terror," and a zealous supporter of the sedition law.

He is an advocate for internal improvements by the Federal Government, maintaining the power of Congress to construct roads and canals within the respective States.

He advocates a Protective Tariff, and even the taxing of many necessities of life. When in the U. States Senate in 1827 and '8, he opposed all reduction of that iniquitous system. These are his words used on a certain occasion: "He would sooner see the streets of New York and Charleston covered with grass, than consent to a modification or repeal of the Tariff Laws."

He is a Proclamationist and a Force Bill man. In one of his speeches he declared:

"I have this, fellow-citizens, endeavored to explain to you the principles upon which the Government of our Union is formed. I recommend to you, however, the Proclamation of the President of the United States, issued on the 10th of Dec. last, and the speeches of Mr. Webster, delivered in the Senate of the U. S., at the last session of Congress, in answer to the arguments of Mr. Calhoun, as containing the most eloquent and satisfactory exposition of these principles that have recently been published. By issuing that Proclamation, I think Gen. Jackson has rendered a service to his country of greater magnitude than his splendid victory at New Orleans."

We will not say that he is an abolitionist, because we have seen contradiction after contradiction to this charge, but we find him charged with writing the following. His own signature is appended to the extract, and should it be a false charge, he should long ere this

have given contradiction to it. It is taken from the Philadelphia, a paper printed in Ohio:

"To the Public.—Fellow-citizens: Being called suddenly home to attend my sick family, I have but a moment to answer a few of the columns which are in circulation concerning me."

"I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment I have been the ardent friend of Human liberty. At the age of 18, I BECAME A MEMBER OF AN ABOLITION SOCIETY, established at Richmond; the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means. My venerable friend, Judge Gatch, of Clermont county, was also a member of this society, and has lately given me a certificate that I was one. The obligation which I then made under I have faithfully performed."

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

In addition to this, from all that we can gather of his acts, in relation to slavery, we do not consider him sound upon that subject.

His election would give ascendancy to principles at war with the Constitution—principles which Jeffersonian Republicans have ever warred against without compromise.

These are a few, among the many reasons, why the State Rights party cannot, and maintain its integrity, support Wm. H. Harrison for the Presidency.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

On the 20th ult., the President communicated to the Senate, a late correspondence between our Secretary of State, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. Fox, British Minister at Washington, which indicates any thing but a peaceable termination of our North Eastern Boundary Question. In regard to this question, the Alexandria Gazette (good authority) remarks:

"We regret to inform the public that the dispute between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to the North Eastern boundary, has for the present, assumed an unfavorable aspect. It is understood at Washington, that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has respectfully declined any further correspondence with the Secretary of State, until he receives further advice from his government, and that he has written home, in no pleasant mood, for instructions as to his future course. It will be remembered that the last notes that passed between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, were rather tart, and left the diplomatists completely at issue as to matters of fact. In the mean time, a regiment of U. S. Artillery has been ordered on to Maine, which is now on its march to the frontier. It is also known, that some members of Congress, in relation to the subject, have expressed their serious apprehensions of immediate difficulty. It is proper that the public should be made acquainted with the facts of the case, but we still hope that justice, moderation and peace may prevail."

CONGRESSIONAL.

Below we give a letter from a gentleman who is making a temporary stay in Washington, and also a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, containing interesting sketches.

Our latest dates from Washington are to the 29th ult. On that day, the Treasury Note Bill, authorizing the issue of five millions of Dollars in Treasury notes to meet the immediate and pressing demands of the Government—was passed, by a vote of 110 to 66—forty-four majority!

The people of this country are but poorly informed of the outrageous course of the federalists in Congress to embarrass the proceedings of that body, and prevent, if possible, supplies being voted to carry on the operations of Government. On this Treasury Note Bill, they kept up their practice of speech making—not to the question before the House—but abusing the Republican party and in praise of Gen. Harrison, for weeks, while they admitted themselves that it was necessary and highly important that some provision should be made to save the Government from bankruptcy. One member alone, an old federalist, Mr. Barnard, of New York, kept the House in session on a whole day, and a night endeavoring to stave off the bill, and withhold when the question came to be taken on the third of these federalists, fearing to vote against the bill, left the House, and did not vote at all—until the bill was passed on the New Jersey question. Did the people imagine these men to go to Washington in order to prevent the public business from being transacted! One would suppose so from their course.

The proposition to print the Journal of the Committee and the evidence in the New Jersey case, is still kept in debate by the federal members of the House. They will keep off, as long as possible, the evidence of their corruption coming to the public gaze.

A great deal of private business has been transacted in either House, and all parties seem disposed to an early adjournment—probably the best thing they could do. The Sub-Treasury bill has not been reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Western Carolinian, from a "Looker On" at Washington City.

"The proceedings of Congress are becoming more interesting as the Session advances. The important measures are now under consideration, and the different parties have to show where they stand."

You, no doubt, know that the Compromise Act, and other causes, the income of the Government for 1840 will not be sufficient to meet the expenditures. For the purpose of supplying the deficiency, the Committee of Ways and Means have reported a Bill for the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes. This is proposed as a measure of temporary relief. It will not only relieve the Government, but it will be of great use in relieving the country. This Bill will certainly pass, as the Administration party and some of the Whigs will vote for it; but it is violently opposed by most of the Harrison men, particularly from the North. And what do you think they want in its place? Some of them have come out openly for raising the impost duties—that is, for getting up the Tariff again! Others of them come out for a new National Debt! They seem to have their hearts set on more taxes and another Public Debt.

One of the Harrison men, Mr. Marvin, brought forward a Bill to appropriate thousands, and I may say in the end, millions, on plans of Internal Improvement.—The friends of the Administration, to a man, voted against this scheme, while all the Harrison men, except a few from the South, went for it. The House refused to receive the Bill—but this shows the principles of the case. If these fellows could only succeed in electing the old man Harrison, what a wide road they would take! It would not be long before we would have an increase of the Tariff, and all the blessings of a new national debt fixed on the country.

I have no doubt you have seen that a vote has been taken on the New Jersey case. The Governor's men have been rejected and the People's men put in the seats. What a rebuke this is to the defenders of that outrage committed by Governor Pennington. The Administration men had a majority of only four or five in the House, and yet, when the vote was taken, the "boss-wax" men were rejected by a majority of fifty-two votes! It is said that some of the federalists were stung by this result, and did not vote at all.

No vote, I believe, has yet been taken on the Independent Treasury Bill, but I understand it will become a law this Session.

The money to pay the old pensioners has already been appropriated. The only measure, it is said, that has passed this Session, without opposition, was the Bill to pay the members of Congress themselves. I believe this was a pretty popular Bill, as all parties voted for it.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The late movements in the Senate of the United States, and the numerous petitions and accounts of public meetings, which we receive daily from Pennsylvania and other States, having an eye to the establishment of the Tariff, render it quite probable that, before the close of the Session, a serious effort will be made to revive the system.

The absence of other affairs to occupy his attention, caused this matter to be alluded to in passing, lately by Mr. Webster. The bank lobby has been

ridden to death by its supporters, and the people, without even the precautions of Legislation, are so fully awakened to the evils of monopolists, that all the sophistry in the world will be unable to force them again to support these vampires on our national and individual prosperity.

This, in itself, exhibits a healthier state of feeling among the mass of the people, and the recognition by all of the utility of a constitutional currency, must have an equally good effect in opening their eyes to the frauds perpetrated upon the whole producing community by the mis-called American system.

This is about all we have just now to speculate upon, as the success of the great measures of Government are placed beyond a doubt, since the admission of the members from New Jersey, four of whom were qualified yesterday, and the other is daily expected to take his seat. After a lapse of some three months and a half, the majority have at last succeeded in getting business en train, and if any error or delay occurs, it will not be the fault of the opposition. Hence, the necessity for fixing an early day of adjournment, and the ardor with which Senators, without distinction of party, press that measure. Two weeks from this time, when it will be taken up, you will find a large vote in its favor, and when it reaches the House, the sensible men of all parties will unite in passing it.

The Cumberland Road has received its quietus in the House already. The single speech of Mr. Pickens, with a little sharp shooting by Mr. Hubbard, of Alabama, sent it to an early grave, in spite of all the efforts of a host of orators, who occupied weeks in sustaining its death struggle.

The bill for the issue of five millions of Treasury notes is the immediate business just now before the House, and after some of the young gentlemen repeat what has been said ten thousand times, and keep a quorum from dissolving, our friend Dr. Petrikka may succeed in dropping the previous question on them, and thus insure the payment of the public debts which they say at the department are rapidly accumulating. Some two or three mornings have been occupied in Committee of the Whole, discussing this bill, and to day, Mr. Caleb Cushing is finishing a speech against it, commenced about a week since.

The Printing Committee have obtained a respite, and we shall not hear until the end of the month: what amount is to be paid Messrs. Blair & Rives for executing the public works. The probability is that no change will be made in the prices of 1819, as fixed by a joint resolution of Congress. In fact it is a question with many as to the authority of the House alone to alter these rates without the concurrence of the Senate.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs have their hands full, between China, Mexico and Mexico, but nothing definite can be done until they hear further from those parts; and the probability is, that some time will elapse before they will offer a Report.

Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is in the depths of business, for which he is now allowed to show eminent talents. He is ably supported by the members of his Committee, and cannot fail in carrying through whatever may be reported.

I learn from the Committee on Public Buildings, that Greenough's splendid marble statue of Washington on horseback, is now ready for shipment from Italy. The old bronze affair now in the centre of the Rotunda, will probably be thrown into the Tiber, as Mr. Greenough proposes to place his chef d'œuvre where that now stands. A marble pedestal of ten feet is asked for, to place the figure upon, and the whole expense will probably approach \$100,000.

A Symptom of War.—The London Weekly Dispatch, of Feb. 19th, says: "The accounts received from the United States are of a threatening aspect. The scientific men sent out by the British Government to survey the disputed territory, are said to have reported that the whole of the disputed land belongs to Great Britain, and the full strength of the nation will be put forth to enforce our right."

The Dispatch is a radical paper, and not likely to be very well versed in the secrets of the Government. The above, however, is the only notice we have met with of the Report of the Boundary Agents. If the statement be true, the fact is indeed important.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Col. Franklin H. Elmore was unanimously elected President of the S. W. Railroad Company, but declined. Col. Gadsden was then elected.

A woman in St. Louis, in the absence of her husband, took down a rusty pistol to clean it, not supposing it to be loaded, and snuffed it first at a female neighbor to scare her, and then twice at a Mr. Russell. The second time it went off and killed him. So much for the folly of meddling with what one does not understand.

The Michigan Statesman says: "A little girl about eight years old, daughter of a widow woman residing about eight miles from Lapeer, was frightened in such a manner, on Wednesday of last week, that she died in about two hours after her fright. Her brother, a small lad, dressed himself in a dried bear skin, and chased her as she was going to a neighboring house."

We have just heard of the rejection, by the Pennsylvania Legislature, of the bill to compel the Banks to resume Specie payments, by a vote of 40 to 45.

Trial of Wood.—The trial of this unfortunate man, for the murder of his daughter, has commenced in the Philadelphia Court of Oyer and Terminer.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. JAMES CAMERON to Miss CLEMENTINE C. HIELICK.

In this County, on the 24th ult., by Jacob S. Myers, Esq., Mr. ABRAHAM HAMPTON to Miss ELIZA BETH GOODMAN.

Just Received, and for Sale,

Wholesale or Retail,

100 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
10 Hogsheads Sugar,
15 do Molasses,
230 Sacks Salt,
10 Dozen German grain sythes,
18 do English grain do.,
50 Barrels superfine flour,
20 Boxes bunch Raisins.

By J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, March 27, 1840.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the Estate of John Turner, dec'd., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. All those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

S. TURNER, Adm'r.
Rowan County, N. C. April 3, 1840.

NAILS.

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co. Trill Schuchter has received a large supply of Nails from the above Company—quality, and not superior to Northern make, and has made arrangements for a regular supply; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at reasonable terms.

MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, N. C. March 27, 1840.

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEAKS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

A FRAGMENT.

Since trifles make the sum of human things,
And half our misery from our follies springs,
Since life's best joys consist in peace and ease,
And few can save, or serve, but all can please—
Oh! let the ungentle spirit learn, from hence,
A small unkindness is a great offence.
Large bounties to bestow, we wish in vain,
But all may shun the guilt of giving pain;
To bless mankind with tides of flowing wealth,
With power to grace them, and to crown with health,
Our little lot denies, but heaven decrees
To all the gift of minding to ease.
The gentle offices of patient love,
Beyond all flattery, and all praise above,
The mild forbearance of another's fault,
The tongue which suppresses as soon as thought,
On these, Heaven bids the sweets of life depend,
And craves ill-fortune when it made a friend.
A solitary blessing few can find,
Our joys with those we love are intertwined;
And he whose wakeful tenderness removes
The obstructing thorn, that wounds the friend he loves,
Smooths not another's rugged path alone,
But scatters roses to adorn his own;
Small slights, contempt, neglect, unmix'd with hate,
Make up in number, what they want in weight,
These, and a thousand griefs minute as these,
Destroy our comfort and corrode our peace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Creditor and Debtor.—The present scarcity of money—the absence of all market for the great and leading products of our soil, and the consequent depreciation of property generally, loudly admonish the creditor to deal mildly and leniently with his debtor. There is many a man among us, with thousands of acres in his hands, who is, notwithstanding, wholly unable to raise money to meet his debts. What is the obvious duty of a creditor in such a case? His debt is perfectly secure, but the money is not to be had. Shall he pounce upon his victim like the eagle upon his prey—and drive him with costs—bring ruin and distress upon his family—give license to the ministers of the law to invade the sanctuary of domestic peace and happiness, and by the sacrifice of the little elegancies and comforts of life, which of themselves are worth but little, but, from the force of association, are highly prized by their owners, convert the houses of joy and pleasantness into houses of grief and sorrow—blast his credit, when most he needs it, and thereby place him beyond even the hope of doing what he most desires—paying his honest debts? We repeat, shall the creditor do this?—which clearly he has a right to do; or would it not be better for him to extend to the honest but unfortunate debtor, the hand of kindness. A little indulgence is sometimes of great benefit to a man in straitened circumstances. In nine cases out of ten, the creditor can grant this without any, or at least, serious inconvenience to himself. Let, then, a spirit of forbearance—a spirit of "doing as they would be done by"—govern the conduct of the creditor in his dealings with his Debtor—and by so doing, a vast amount of misery and suffering will be averted from the community; and many a face now enclouded with the workings of care and anxiety, will be brightened with pleasing hopes and anticipations of the future. And to any one except it be a very *Skylock*, thirsting for his pound of flesh, this will be infinitely more gratifying than the satisfaction of a debt, by the sacrifice of ten times its amount in property.—*Batavia Times.*

POPPING THE QUESTION.

The important but puzzling science of "Popping the Question," is thus dispassionately and philosophically treated upon by "An Old Bachelor," (in *Frazier's Magazine*), who speaks as one having the authority of long and perplexing experience, as well as professing a profound theoretical knowledge of the "art built on principles." Whether this be so or not, however, "those who have been through the mill can best tell." Now, young bachelors and old, please "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the counsel of age. Those who have "come off conquerors," may read or "skip" it—just as they please.—*American Statesman.*

"Though it is impossible to say any thing very much to the purpose about refusals generally, little tact and observation will always tell you whether the girl who refused you would have been worth having, had she accepted. I am speaking of verbal communications only, as nobody ever writes who can speak. It is usual, in all cases of refusal, for the lady to say, that she is deeply grateful for the honor you have done her—but feeling only friendship for you she regrets that she cannot accept your proposal, &c. I have heard the words so often that I know them by heart. The words, however varied, signify little—it is the tone and manner in which they are pronounced, that must guide you in forming your estimate of the cruel one. If they are pronounced with evident marks of sorrow instead of triumph, showing unfeigned regret for having caused pain which she could not alleviate—if her voice is soft, unbroken and tremulous—her eye dimmed with a half formed tear, which it requires even an effort to subdue, then, I say, you may share in her sorrow, for you have probably lost a prize worth gaining—but though you grieve, you may also hope, if you are a man of any pretensions, for there is evidently good feeling to build upon. Do not, therefore, fly out, and make an idiot of yourself, on receiving your refusal; submit with a good grace, solicit a continuance of friendship, to support you under the heart crushing affliction you have sustained. Take her hand at parting—kiss it frequently but quietly—no *outré* conduct of any kind—just a little at the expense of your own failure, without, however, attempting to deprive her of the honor of the victory. Rise in her estimation by the manner in which you receive your sentence: let her sorrow be mingled with admiration, and there is no knowing how soon things will change. These instructions, you will perceive, are not intended for every one, as they require skill, tact, quickness, and feeling, in order to be appreciated and acted upon. If you want these qualities, just make love, pursue in hand—it is a safe mode of proceeding, and will answer admirably with all ranks, from *Almack's* to the Borough. There is only one class with whom it will not answer, and that is the very class worth having.

"If, on the other hand, the lady refuses you in a ready made and well-delivered speech, which had evidently been prepared and kept waiting for you, then make your bow and thank your stars for your lucky escape. If she admonishes your inconsiderate conduct, bids you calm your excited feelings, and support affliction; if she triumphs, in fact, and condescendingly polite, then cut a caper for joy, and come down in the attitude of John of Bologna's flying Mercury, for you have caused to rejoice. If the lady says to you, as much as to say, 'You are an impudent fellow,'—which may sometimes be true, though it should not exactly

be told—then reply with a few stanzas of Miss Landon's song:

"There is in southern climes a breeze,
That sweeps with changeless course the seas;
Fixed to one point, oh! faithful gale!
Thou art not for my wandering sail."

If she burst out in a loud fit of laughter, as I once knew a lady to do, then join her by all means, for you may be sure she is an ill-bred haydon, or a downright idiot. But, if unable to speak, grief, at having caused you pain, makes her burst into tears, as a little Swedish girl once did when such a proposal was made to her, then join her if you like, for the chances are that you have lost one worth weeping for."

From Marryat's Diary—Second Series.

BUSINESS CHARACTER OF THE AMERICANS.
A gentleman narrated to me a singular specimen of the ruling passion, which he witnessed on an occasion when the rail-cars were thrown off the road, and nearly one hundred people killed, or injured in a greater or less degree.

On the side of the road lay a man with his leg so severely fractured, that the bone had been forced through the skin, and projected outside his trousers. Over him hung his wife, with the utmost solicitude, the blood running down from a severe cut received on her head, and kneeling by his side was his sister, who was also much injured. The poor women were lamenting over him, and thinking nothing of their own hurts; while he, it appears, was also thinking nothing about his injury, but only lamenting the delay which would be occasioned by it. "Oh! my dear, dear Isaac, what can be done with your leg?" exclaimed the wife in the deepest distress.

"What will become of my leg?" cried the man. "What'll become of my business, I should like to know?"

"Oh! dear brother," said the other female, "don't think about your business now; think of getting cured."

"Think of getting cured—I must think how the bills are to be met, and I not there to take them up. They will be protested as sure as I lie here."

"Oh! never mind the bills, dear husband—think of your precious leg."

"Not mind the bills!—but I must mind the bills—my credit will be ruined."

"Not when they know what has happened, brother. Oh! dear, dear—that leg, that leg."

A Chapter on Hats.—There is no people so ingenious at expedients as the Yankees. A Yankee editor, who ought to know all about it, gives us a chapter on the uses of hats, which is very good in its way, though the custom spoken of is not so strictly a New England one as represented. "It would never," says the aforesaid Yankee editor, "after the heads of persons out of New England, to use their hats for any other purposes than as a covering for their heads. In other parts of the globe, when a man bows graciously to a friend he takes off his hat. Such a custom cannot be adopted here, for a man's hat is his pocket-book, his sachet, his pantry, his clothes' bag, his tool chest, or his cigar box, as occasion may require, and if he should take off his hat in a hurry, awkward circumstances must needs ensue. We once knew a gentleman, who having purchased a dozen of eggs for his mother, forthwith popped them into his hat. On his way home he met a pretty girl, with whose charms he had long been smitten, and wishing to be particularly polite, he took off his hat preparatory to making the low bow. The twelve eggs, obeying the laws of gravitation, were precipitated to the pavement, and instantly smashed to atoms; and the beautiful white garment of the astonished girl bespattered with the yolks. She never forgave him.

How often, during a windy day, do we see a hatless wight chasing a cloud of papers which have made their escape, and are borne on the wings of the wind.

It has been remarked by foreigners that the natives of N. England are generally round shouldered. This is undoubtedly owing to the enormous weight which they carry on their heads. A lawyer is seldom seen with a green bag in his hand. His legal documents, and sometimes his law books, are deposited in his hat. A Physician's hat is not unfrequently an apothecary's shop in miniature; a merchant's hat is crammed with samples of merchandise; and a stage driver's hat is stuffed with bundles and packages. A person about to take a short journey seldom burthens himself with a trunk, but takes a change of apparel in his hat; a late member of the Massachusetts Legislature, representing a town not more than twenty miles from Boston, always carried his dinner to the State House in his hat; and we have seldom seen the hat of an editor, which was not stuffed with damp newspapers, stolen paragraphs, and unanswered duns!"—*Eastern Paper.*

Philosophy.—The following piece of philosophy is taken from the letters of Jonathan Slick. Jonathan is the only one we have met with in a long time, who estimates fairly the advantages of being in love with a lady.—*Inquirer.*

"If women do snarl up a feller's heart strings, though, they keep him out of other scrapes—anybody will tell you that. A man that is in love a little is not always a running into run holes, and other such places. He don't go gambling, and isn't a sneaking round of nights.

"Love, according to my notion of it, is a good anchor for us on this 'ere voyage of life—it brings us up so all standing when we put on too much sail. It puts me in mind, now I think on it, of our cruise through Hell Gate in Capt. Doolittle's sloop; for just as the tide and wind was carrying us on the rocks, we dropped anchor and kept off. I look on the uses of women pretty much as I look on the freshet, that in the spring brings down the Connecticut real rich soil for the meadows in Weathersfield. They make a great deal of splutter and fuss in their spring time, with their rustles, and their ribbons, and their flutillas, I know; but when they light on a feller for good, they are the real onion patches of his existence. Put us together, and the soil will grow any thing; but keep us apart, and we are all thistles and nettles."

An Ignoramus.—A few days ago, as J— was trundling a wheelbarrow through one of our streets, he was considerably annoyed by a sow with her little juvenile porkers, who, not having the fear of hog-reeves before their eyes, had started on a public promenade. The wheelbarrow, as wheelbarrows are apt to do, kept up a squeaking, in very good imitation of a grunter. The aforesaid sow, mistaking him for the wheelbarrow to be inflicting cruelty upon her offspring, immediately seized him by the leg. J— turning round and coolly surveying the old sow, addressed her in this wise, "you d—d old fool, don't you know a wheelbarrow from a pig."

Cap-a-pie.—A lady in Indianapolis, who signs herself "a whig," has sent a cap to the editor of the *Ohio Journal*, to be presented to Gen. Harrison.

The way to ensure an early delivery.—Numerous are the expedients adopted by letter writers to expedite the delivery of their letters; but the following memorandum, written on a letter addressed to the Natchez Post Office, caps every thing of the kind we have ever seen:

"The postmaster will confer a favor by informing Mr. W— of this letter, or sending it to him by the first opportunity, as he moved into your country about the first of December last, and I think lives at a distance from your post office. If you are a single man, it will be worth your trouble to go, as he has a very pretty daughter!"

Great Harrison, he was the one

To lead the sons of freedom on.

Richmond Waig.

And when they went the foe to find,

"Great Harrison" he staid behind.

New Era.

The Doctor Outwitted.—Dr. Mounsey, riding over some downs, observed a shepherd tending his flock with a new coat on. "Harkee, friend," said the Doctor, "who gave you that new coat?" The shepherd, thinking he was a parson, replied, "the same that clothed you; the parish." The Doctor, highly pleased with the answer, rode on a little way, and then desired his servant to go back and ask the shepherd if he wanted a place, as he wanted a fool. The servant delivered the message—"Tell your master," said the shepherd, "that his living will not support three of us."

LA LATH.
Grandbred by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE,
the Champion of America—Winner of the
Great Match Race, the North against
the South—\$20,000 aside!

**THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE,
LATH.**

BRED by Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, will make his second season at Salisbury, which commenced on the 21st ultimo, and will end on the 20th of June next, at \$25 the season, and \$40 to insure, the money to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners; and fifty cents to the groom.—*Mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day. To those that wish it, a good lot will be furnished gratis; but in no instance will I be responsible for accidents or escapes.*
R. W. LONG.
Salisbury, N. C., March 13, 1840.

PEDIGREE:
I Certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his grand-dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy; out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvilina. Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hephæstion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hephæstion was got by the imported Bozzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.
LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inches high, with good bone and capital action. At three years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, two mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly, Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he won the jockey club purse, three mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Clodhopper for the jockey club purse, three mile heats; being very much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the jockey club purse, four mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at three heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the Judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the turf.

Lath was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heith, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, he having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage as any young Stallion that I know.

WADE HAMPTON.
Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had Lath trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a race horse of the first class—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogize Lath, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both sire and grand-sire, dam and grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire, Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grand-sire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the north and south, made his time in the great match race, the north against the south, \$20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the champion of the north. His dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned, both in England and America. The grand dam of Lath, Old Lottery, bred by the great southern amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus, it will be seen that there is united in Lath two of the best studs in the south, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles' of the north.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the Horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. And the public can have in addition, in a short time, the opportunity of judging more satisfactorily of Lath's blood, &c., by his colts of last Spring's get, as it is expected there will be many of them dropped by mares in this section in a few days. As a sure foal getter Lath stands almost unrivalled, as is proven by his last Spring's services—so few of the large number of mares put to him not proving in foal.

R. W. L.
N. B. Mares sent from a distance will always find Lath at home, as he will not be removed from his stable in Salisbury, under any circumstances, during the season.
[March 13, 1840.]

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON.

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.
J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, December 6, 1839.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.
JOHN P. MARRY.
Lexington, October 11, 1839.

WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE
HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—
Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionables of the town or country.
N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.
Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.
He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation. He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,
and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.
Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and dispatch.
J. W. RAINEY.
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, David Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of David County; Gilbert Jackson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Jones of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.
October 25, 1839.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—
for Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.
J. HOULSHOUSE, Stone-Cutter.
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths, comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—
Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand.
HALL & JOHNSON,
FOOT OF HAYMARKET.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1839.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.
Davidson, April 18, 1839.

LANDS:
Tract No 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 5—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.
" 6—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 7—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.
" 8—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.
" 10—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing 1,353, lying on Lick creek.
" 13—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery Co., N. C.
W. E. BURAGE.
February 21, 1840.

Twin Cotton Seed.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. A. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is for sale at this Office, at \$2.00 per hundred.
November 1st, 1839.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVID COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent attention, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Tables, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.
Feb. 14, 1839.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,
will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.
Davidson, April 18, 1839.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEIGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantalons, and Vests, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to make and alter clothing in the most fashionable and durable style, and warranted to fit. He also keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the best qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

—CUTTING for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building.

BENJ. F. FRALEY.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder.

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina; a few doors south of the Mint—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

—Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.
Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on lower terms than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work.

NATHAN C. PARKS.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—
He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large variety of Tools, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
November 1st, 1839.

Cotton Picking.

THOSE who wish to have their Cotton Picked and Packed in the best possible manner, and on the shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber, who will himself attend personally to the business. His

GIN

is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plantation,) 4 miles north west of Salisbury,—and is in excellent order, for receiving, PICKING and PACKING COTTON.

Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cotton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.
R. N. CRAIG.
November 29, 1839.